The Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 3. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886. No. 23

ESTABLISHED 1858.

A. GILMORE,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

The Leading Clothing House in Victoria.

Suits sold here will be altered if necessary and made to fit like Custom-made goods without extra charge.

1000 PALM LEAF FANS

Just received, and will be given away during the next few days. Call and get one.

Johnson Street, - - Victoria, B. C.

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RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers, Financial and Insurance Agents.

OFFICES:

VICTORIA, - - - - Fort Street.
NEW WESTMINSTER, - - - - Columbia Street
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Property in all parts of the Province for sale.
Fine residence or business property in Victoria and New Westminster.
Complete Maps and Price Lists of all lands for sale at Coal Harbor.
Investments made for non-residents. *Correspondence Solicited.*
Farms in the Fraser Valley.
MONEY TO LOAN. feb27

Wanted.

Advertisements under this head, three insertions 50 cents: six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED.—By a middle aged woman, a situation to do general house work. Apply at Royal Hotel, cor. Douglas and Fort sts. july 6-3t

WANTED.—Two respectable gentlemen desire room and board with a private family. Address P. O. Box 627, city. july3 3t

WANTED.—A Nursery Governess. Address P. O. Box 239, Victoria. june15

WANTED TO RENT—A small residence, neat and comfortable, and within five minutes' walk of P. O. Any one having such a dwelling, now or to become vacant in a few weeks, will find a tenant by applying to Wm. Templeman, TIMES office. may22

Personal.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. PATRICK KING, who when last heard from was in the employ of the C. P. R. at Port Moody in the capacity of Bridge Carpenter. Some 18 or 20 months ago a rumor reached his friends in New York State that he, with a number of other workmen, were quarantined for small pox at Port Moody. He was formerly a resident of Brockport, Monroe County, New York. Since that time, 18 or 20 months since, his friends have received no tidings from him. Any person knowing anything of his whereabouts will relieve a widowed mother's anxiety for an absent son by communicating such information to the TIMES office, Victoria, or to R. McDONALD, Tonawanda, New York State, U. S. july5

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—An elegant 7⅓ Octave Upright Piano, one of the finest instruments in the Province. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire of A. C. West, Dentist, over Denny's, Government street. july 3 t-f

FOR SALE.—A paying Hotel business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address 'Hotel' TIMES office. june14

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a two-story eight room House, with two lots and a never failing spring of water. Apply to R. LIDDELL, at Mr. H. Mansell's Boot and Shoe Store, Government street. june10 1m

Lost, Stolen or Strayed.

A BLACK AND A BAY HORSE. A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to their recovery.
June 28. J. B. TAIT.

A LADY'S SWISS STEM WINDING WATCH No. 72428, gold case, half open face, enamelled figures, with letters "B. B.," on the outside case; green fish and Chinese slipper attached. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the property at THE TIMES office. jy3-6t

Meetings to be Held.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y W. H. MASON, Secretary.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA MEETS every third Monday in each month at Temperance Hall, on Pandora st., at 7.30 p. m. A good programme and sociable time at every meeting. Strangers cordially invited. no5-t

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

W. J. QUINLAN, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.

Rooms over the New Bank of B. C., Corner Government and Fort sts., Victoria. my21m

MIDWIFERY.

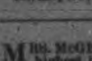
MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocery store. m.n19

W. H. PHILIPPS,

ENGRAVER

Has Removed to Yates Street, ABOVE DOUGLAS. au24 t

The Handsome, Large 3-year old Bull

 Reuben Butler,

OF FIRST-CLASS HIGH BORN PEDIGREE and recorded, will, unless sold

Make the Season at Cloverdale, Victoria District.

Common grade Cows $5.00
Three- 7.50
Thoroughbreds 10.00
au4 W. F. TOLMIE.

Concordia Hall,

DOUGLAS & YATES ST.

Domestic and Imported Lager Beer. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Sandwiches of all kinds.

Free Musical Entertainment!

The only place in the city where you can enjoy a leisure hour with comfort and pleasure. All the LEADING NEWSPAPERS of the continent kept on file. june25 6m

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

"WE LEAD"

—FOR—

ELEGANCE of Style, and BEAUTY of FINISH.

HALL and LOWE,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
Opposite Colonist office. may27

Lady's $2 Street Jerseys, reduced to $1, at the Cheap Variety Store, Masonic Buildings, Douglas St. "Dr. Warner's Health Corsets." Mason's Fruit Jars—Qts. $1.70 per doz.; Half Gallons, $2.10.

J. A. FINNEY,

AUCTIONEER,

VANCOUVER.

Consignments Solicited. Parties consigning goods can depend upon ready sale owing to demand caused by the late fire.
July 3

Corrig School,

A PRIVATE COLLEGE FOR BOYS

At Ross Bay, Victoria.

THE REV. C. J. BRENTON, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N. S., having leased convenient premises, the property of T. L. Woods Esq., at Ross Bay, Victoria, will open

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST

A Private College for Boys,

Both Boarders & Day Pupils.

The buildings will be put in such repair that the comfort and health of pupils will be ensured & a staff of Teachers will be maintained sufficient to secure thorough instruction in the various departments.

Applications to be addressed to
june1 3m D & W MR. BRENTON, New Westminster.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

As a Farming, Agricultural and Stock Raising Province.

Splendid Opportunities for the Cultivation of Fruit.

(Written for THE TIMES.)

A comparatively small proportion of the whole coast of the mainland of British Columbia is available for agriculture—"*Vide Minister of Agriculture—Information for Emigrants.*"

The actual area of land available for agriculture is comparatively small, and so scattered, that it is simply impossible that this province can ever compete with the great grain producing centres of the Dominion or of the U. S. of America. The same objection would apply to stock raising, as this industry requires even more land than agriculture; and although the hill-sides, scantily covered with vegetation, might and do now offer substantial livings to a few as stock-raisers, still they are not plentiful enough to allow of our throwing out inducements to emigrants on this score. The great want of a new country is to be populated; the great aim of the government of a new country should be how best to populate it. If the population is large the revenues of the country will be in proportion; therefore money spent for emigration purposes is reproductive, resulting in prosperity to the country and decrease in taxation. To get this population we must furnish them with an industry. Having shown that farming, agriculture and stock raising are not open to us, the question before us is—What inducement can we truthfully offer to the emigrants of Europe and elsewhere to cause them to turn their attention to our province? I say, truthfully, because even should we through fraud or misrepresentation get them to come to us, instead of being a help they would simply become a burden.

"The government were proud in having made efforts and succeeded in bringing in a large population that would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Considerable money had been spent wisely in attracting settlers to the province." *Vide speech Hon. Wm. Smithe Jan. 18, 1886.*

Public returns show that the number of settlers on government land, in 1885, to have been 630 and the quantity of land taken up to be 120,000 acres. The population of the province (white) is computed at 30,000 of which Victoria absorbs 8,000, the other small towns aggregate about 6,000, leaving the backbone of the country, the vast agricultural bone and sinew, at a paltry 14,000 persons. The receipts from land sales, for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to $174,579.41.

"Of course this fact affords the best possible evidence that the country is being rapidly filling up with that class of settlers who contribute so much to the happiness and prosperity of the general community, and without which there would be little progress in the world."—*Vide Hon. S. Duck's budget speech.*

On taking up the *Gazette* haphazard, I find applications to purchase land by two separate individuals of about 5,000 acres in the one case and 8,000 acres in the other. In the face of these facts the following statement from Mr. Duck's budget speech must have been spoken in irony: "Nothing speaks better for a country or its government than to see numerous agricultural pioneers seeking and obtaining permanent settlement on the soil." Now this land that is too scattered and too small in extent to allow of our competing with the vast grain farms of the Northwest territory or the big cattle ranches along the Northern Pacific railway, would be just suitable for orchards and vineyards to say nothing of the small fruits that are indigenous to the soil, for our province is indeed the home of fruit and might become the garden of Canada in that respect. Now if the land remaining for pre-emption purposes were to be cut up into, say 50 acre lots, or even less, at the option of the pre-emptor, for one acre in fruit trees is equal to 100 acres in grain. A man in England writes to say from 5½ acres in fruit trees he makes from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. A man on these islands told me last year he made more money from his orchard of 200 trees than in other way, off his whole ranch. During the time the trees are coming into bearing, the settler could support himself and family by the culture of small fruits and vegetables, the market for these would arise through the development of other industries throughout the province, to wit; the vast floating population that will surround the mining, lumber and fishing centres. All of these would absorb large quantities of vegetables and in prosperous times even such luxuries as strawberries and currants.

There is no reason why the canning of fruit should not in the course of time become one of the most remunerative of great local industries. *Vide statement of Minister of Agriculture*, 1883. I would supplement this statement by saying that not only will this become one of the great local industries but jam factories will flourish side by side with it. A nobleman in England has planted an orchard of 5000 acres as an experiment. A gentleman bought the fruit from him and has turned a farm house on the property into a jam factory, and both parties are successful in the undertaking. The great market for the larger fruits will be Calgary to Winnipeg. Here fruit cannot grow, and Manitoba and the Northwest territories will naturally turn to us for an exchange of commodities. The settlers that have been foresighted enough to see our great national future and have tried to prepare themselves first, have in many cases been hampered by bad stock, either bought from Yankee pedlars or scrupulous nursery men. I know of one case in which a rancher bought some green-gage plums from a nursery-man, and when they came into bearing they turned out to be a red plum, so bitter and unpalatable that he threw them to the pigs, and even they refused to eat them. We are sadly victimized too by Yankee pedlars. These fellows come round and take your orders and either fill them with worthless trash, or do not fill them at all. Even the government throws every difficulty in the way of introducing good stock, by imposing a heavy duty on all importations.

Altogether there is a feeling of general unrest and dissatisfaction existing among ranchers on this question. We feel it is unfair that a settler, on arrival, should have to grope in the dark finding out that farming in British Columbia is all a mistake; then asking himself the question, what is the best thing to be done, (finding this out when his money is nearly all spent in buying what is almost useless to him), then finding the fruit stock of the country is in many cases worthless, he, in despair, turns to other countries and more reliable dealers, has to pay heavy freights and then finds to sum up all his difficulties the government instead of assisting him floors him with heavy duties. If he is fortunate enough to stem the torrent of difficulties, facing him on the start, his orchard into bearing, he finds fresh troubles awaiting him, in the shape of markets, caused by American produce being allowed to come in, the protective tariff being so small, that the accumulated difficulties of starting will not allow of our ranchers competing with them. I claim, then, it is imperatively the duty of the government to solve these difficulties, not leaving it to the rancher to experiment and waste his capital in finding out what is the right thing to do, as scores of ranchers have and still are doing. At the present minute I am laboring under heavy expense, trying simply to find out what sort of apples suit this climate and soil. Others tell me they too are wasting valuable time and money in this work, that ought long ago to have been made clear by the government. I consider then that in view of these parts, and that during the next four years we will be laboring under heavy taxation, without the government having any definite policy, for the opening up of the country for the introduction of settlers, (horticulturally), in a word, for the introduction of any true and lasting revenue. The public lands, our heritage and our capital being sold to speculators, (and at pre-emption prices); the educational branches of our political tree receiving greater attention than our financial position warrants. All these tend to make our condition most alarming. Some such plan as the following I humbly think, would at all events put us upon a true and solid footing. (1.) The Government to parcel out the remaining good land into 50 acre lots (or thereabouts.) (2.) Make the non-cultivation of land a misdemeanor, punishable by forfeiture or a heavy tax to be placed on lands not worked. Say 5 cents per acre on wild lands. (3.) Reconstruct the emigration department with a view to encouraging the introduction of fruit growers [with small capital is possible.] (4.) Work the emigration department in conjunction with the Imperial government emigration office, London—or at all events have the office in a more business part of London than at present. Have a more systematic plan for working this department. In a word, find out what class of settlers we want, and then offer every inducement. (5.) Let the government start a model orchard and vegetable ranche, under the supervision of a professor of horticulture and a staff of practical gardeners, publishing monthly or quarterly statements of their progress. (6.) Let a day be set apart as a public holiday on which it be compulsory that each person should plant a fruit tree [in towns say an ornamental tree] like "Arbor day" in the United States of America and Northwest Territories and Ontario. (7.) Encourage in every way possible the knowledge of fruit. Have horticulture in conjunction with chemistry taught in the schools. Get the Dominion government to alter the tariff as regards stock, and also to increase the duties on fruits, vegetables, etc. This scheme is hastily got together and is not intended to be more than outlined. But I contend it is sufficient even as it stands to make British Columbia rank in the first class of Canadian provinces, and what is far more important it would give her a happy, prosperous and numerous population.

T. R. FIGG.

Mayne Island, July 3, 1886.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

Lecture on Temperance—School Picnic at Foster's Grove, &c.

At the annual school meeting at Beaver Point, Mr. Tregie was re-elected trustee to serve for the three ensuing years.

The Sabbath school at this place is in a flourishing condition, there being a regular attendance of about 50.

Mr. H. Ruckle has introduced the first mowing machine into this locality and the way it slashes down the grass astonishes the bewildered knights of the scythe and snathe.

The lecture on total abstinence by the Rev. W. H. Gregory, Episcopal minister of Saanich, in the Burgoyne Bay school house, was largely attended, the chair being occupied by A. J. Robinson, Esq., President of the Blue Ribbon Club. The reverend gentleman said in coming forward that a minister of the Gospel needed no apology for taking the temperance platform as he believed it to be the duty of every Christian to oppose this common foe of intemperance which was productive of so much evil and to uphold those organizations that had done more than even the church itself to check its giant sway and alleviate the effects of its blighting curse. The lecture was very impressive and listened to with interest throughout. A vote of thanks was tendered the reverend gentleman for this instructive discourse and the hope expressed that he would pay frequent visits to the island; two persons took the pledge and the meeting closed with the benediction.

The school picnic of Burgoyne school was held Dominion Day on the clammy shores of Fulford harbor. The weather was somewhat unfavorable, but about 75 persons, men women and children, assembled on the green in Foster's Grove, to enjoy a holiday festival. The sumptuous repast provided, attested alike to the liberality of the Burgoyne people and the proficiency of the ladies in the culinary art. Boating, swinging and athletic sports were largely indulged in by the old and young, Samuel Maxwell proving the champion athlete of the day. A summary report of the school for the year was read by the teacher, Mr. Kinney, which may be further summarized as follows:

Deportment—1, Georgie Furness; 2, Martha Akerman; 3, David Maxwell. Punctuality—1, Lizzie Wilson; 2, James Robinson; 3, Irene Robinson. Attendance—1, Nellie Wilson; 2, Thomas Akerman; 3, Katy Furness. General Proficiency—1, Martha Akerman; 2, Nellie Wilson; 3, Katy Furness.

THE many and sometimes destructive cases of poisoning by ice-cream reported every season have heretofore generally been accounted for upon the horrible theory that these effects were the results of design, but it is preferable to believe that an Ann Arbor professor is right who holds that milk which has been poisoned by contact with filthy vessels or foul atmosphere is liable to develop poisonous qualities. The deadly agent thus produced the professor dubs tyrotoxicon. Let the girl who proposes to steer her head into the festive ice-cream saloon reflect that there may be tyrotoxicon in the dish.

GRANITE CREEK AS IT IS.

The Truth About Mining and Business at the New Camp.

Facts That Should be Pondered Before Going There.

Work began on Granite Creek only this week and will begin at the river after July 1st. There are many men here unemployed, and more people are going out than coming in. The town is duller than at any time in the season, the statements of Mr. A. M. Nelson in the *Colonist*, two weeks ago, to the contrary notwithstanding. It makes us all tired to hear such "rush" published to people on the outside, and it is especially reprehensible, coming as it does from one who is big enough and old enough to know better.

Now, why not get at the truth of the business, the plain matter of fact state of things as they really exist here, not what they *may* be, nor what we *hope* them to be. Granite Creek is known to be paying ground. Of this the Chinamen own a very considerable part, while many of the claims on the Canon can be worked, and completely, in three weeks.

The river is supposed to be good, but very little positive proof has yet been found. The numerous creeks that empty into the river have been, since April, in as good condition to prospect as they ever will be, and very few claims produced pay. I know men who have stayed with their claims on Slate, Cedar and other creeks, and toiled like slaves and subsisted on beans and bacon till they would blush to look a hog in the face, to come down from the mountains ragged and shaggy, and "busted by thunder."

"*There is not an idle man in the camp.*" What a preposterous statement for a man to make who pretends to be in his senses! If he had said there was not a man in camp who was not idle it would have been a thousand times nearer the truth.

Wages, $3 per day; board $8 per week; rubber boots $9 per pair; tobacco 40 cts. per plug; flour $4 per sack; bacon 20 cts. per pound; and other things in proportion.

The pass to which the long period of enforced idleness has brought us all, is getting to be something alarming. The state of matters has become decidedly rocky, and it requires a decidedly stiff upper-lip to contemplate the future with any degree of confidence. During the first promise of a boom, parties began building up a new street with houses of larger proportions than the log buildings that first made our town. Considerable capital was expended, two or three saloons grew up and many other buildings started and the location of the government office gave the place the name of Court street, which was soon filled on either side with the beginnings of all kinds of buildings, which stand to-day in all stages, from four logs high up to 20 and some even exhibit a ghastly show of rafters, but further progress towards completion ceased months ago and nothing short of a tremendous boom will ever quicken this incipient street into new life. Many unfortunate individuals who succeeded in "getting into business" in this town are not very joyous, but sit in the sunshine and wait vainly for customers who never come. The majority, however, put the best face on the matter and resolve to "be happy while we may."

Jawbone Avenue is the principal street in our town where the business is done, and here I will remark—that in the matter of signs, the business houses and hotels lay over anything in the country. From any point in this street a new arrival in the city would be confronted by a hotel directory comprehensive enough to furnish quarters for all grades of humanity—taking the signs at their face value. The Lieut.-Governor would probably point for the "Driard." The wealthy capitalist would doubtlessly pass his grip over the bar of the "Palace." The "Cariboo" would lure the "Old Timer," while the ordinary traveler could choose among the "Central," "Miner's Exchange," "American," &c., &c.

During the dull season Mr. Dugan, the enterprising manager of the Exchange, has endeavored to furnish entertainment for the public in the way of music and the variety bus. Duffy's Quadrille band hold forth nightly, assisted by the hoodlum minstrels.

A band of deer was recently seen just across the creek from the town. Numbers of these pretty animals may be seen any day within half a mile of the town.

There is no movement in this town as yet in opposition to the "Mother Hubbard" dress, and that is the principal style seen on our streets. Among the men the style in overalls is becoming more open as the season advances with a tendency towards inlaid work at the knees and back. Coats are worn very long, when indulged in at all, with fringe at cuffs and tails. Gum-boots now supercede moccasins, while the prevailing thing in shirts is the lively grey.

In the matter of dogs this town will turn itself loose against any place in the world. Everybody keeps a dog, and if a person wishes to maintain a station in any way prominent he must own two or three. In some countries the people reckon their neighbor's status in society by the number of horses he keeps; here dogs settle the matter. M. Pasteur's services will doubtless be in requisition.

Messrs. Coursier and Johnson have removed from Court street to a more central location in town, and are doing the leading business, though other smaller merchants do a fair trade. "Fresh Air Charlie," a popular sporting man, who has occupied the whole ground floor of Palmer house, all the season, where he had sleeping apartments, recently left in disgust when the owner came and put in doors and windows and shingled the place.

This is certainly a jolly place for a summer resort to a person with any taste for sport with gun and rod. The woods are full of deer and bear; and the streams abound in trout, but it is rather monotonous to one staying here regularly, indeed. I will owe that it is ineffably dull that even a dog-fight is hailed with pleasure as a break in the dullness.

JERRY.

Granite City, June 28.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 29th ult., announces that Sir John Macdonald, on his way back from the Catholic picnic at Carleton Place, was taken ill on the cars, and when he reached the station he had to be assisted by Dr. Powell out of the station premises, his legs, which troubled him during the session, having apparently collapsed, and he seemed as feeble as a child.

To-day's Despatches

SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Salisbury has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* an unsigned article, which has been eagerly assailed as his final manifesto. The author does not, however, state the Irish policy of the Conservatives. He indicts Mr. Gladstone as a persistent political apostle, discarding by wholesale doctrines and solemnly adopting totally new doctrines, whenever the shifting wind of popular favor seems to call for them. He states that he once heard Cornwall Lewis say that if Mr. Gladstone should ever become premier he would lead the Liberal party to perdition. Referring to Chamberlain the author declares it childish to think that the Conservatives and Radicals will continue to act together, except in union against separation. In conclusion he says, whether Gladstone succeeds or fails in his present enterprise, he will still leave a legacy of woe to the country. If his plans be carried civil war will be certain, as surely as an explosion follows the application of the torch to the magazine. A foreign war is also possible if his plans be rejected. We shall forwith pass into the most critical stage of Irish and English history.

MEETING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A meeting, attended by about twenty thousand persons, was held this afternoon in Union Square, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The gathering was of workingmen of Great Britain and Ireland, to support by their votes candidates for members of parliament who are pledged to the cause of Home Rule. There was speaking from four stands, from one in German. Master Workman Powderly was to have delivered an address, but was forced to send a telegram of regret at his inability to do so. An address to the workingmen of Great Britain and Ireland was adopted. It expresses intense interest in the Home Rule movement for Ireland, and refers to the sympathy of British workingmen with the United States in its recent struggle, to the happily restored good feeling between the North and South, the result of Home Rule for the States, calling on the voters of Great Britain to grant to Ireland the same autonomy as is certainly calculated to engender a spirit of love for and patriotic pride in another country and to build up a community of feeling with the people of the United States, making the union of the English speaking nations an untold power for good in its influence in the world.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

DUBLIN, July 6.—The riot at a Conservative workmen's club here last night was provoked by men in the club. A Catholic procession passed the club, which was crowded with men at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and some stones. The club people then literally showered stones and a number of shots into the crowd from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises, and finally arrested seventy of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the procession were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics are in a dying condition this morning and twenty others are lying helpless in the hospital. All are suffering from wounds inflicted by bottles or bullets.

RAILWAY SHOPS CLOSING.

LONDON, July 6.—Borsig's railway works in Berlin, which are the oldest of the kind on the continent, having been founded in 1838, will shortly be closed owing to continued loss arising from low prices.

The total number of persons who emigrated from Germany from January to May both inclusive is 33,977; this is a large decrease as compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1885.

A WAR CLOUD.

LONDON, July 6.—Russia has informed the powers that Batoum is no longer a free port. The Berlin press concurs in the belief that even this announcement is the first step in the czar's renunciation of the treaty of Berlin. Fifteen thousand Russian troops have passed through Odessa and are massing in Bessarabia.

THE CHOLERA.

ROME, July 6.—The cholera returns are as follows: Brindisi, 11 new cases, 7 deaths; Francovilla and Fontain, 82 new cases, 35 deaths; Latinus, 56 new cases, 22 deaths. One case was reported at Venice. Pohalla Ramons asserts that the official figures are lower than the actual figures.

TO BE STRIPPED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—Collector of Customs Atwood, Shelburn, has ordered the Geo. W. Cushing, City Point, and C. Harrington, the three seized Portland vessels there, to be stripped.

CHOLERA.

VIENNA, July 5.—The cholera has appeared at Frumo, and the people of Croatia are panic stricken.

THE CONTEST YESTERDAY.

LONDON, July 6.—C. E. Lewis, Conservative, has been re-elected in Londonderry over Justin McCarthy, Parnellite. There were three counts in Londonderry. The second made the election a tie. The third gave Mr. Lewis a majority of three. Mr. Justin McCarthy has given notice that he will demand a scrutiny of the polling.

A RIOT

followed the announcement of the result of the contest between Lewis and Justin McCarthy at Londonderry to-day. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery, after the election had been declared in favor of Lewis, of a ballot box the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed which almost made the election a tie, giving it to Lewis by a majority of only three. The police interfered and attacked the Loyalists, who had assembled in front of the hotel where Lewis was staying, and were making demonstrations in celebration of his victory. A large number of persons were injured, and there was much excitement in the city over the affair. The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation entreating the people to preserve order. A crowd is gathering on the streets to-night and the excitement is intense.

THE TORIES GAIN 13 SEATS.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Tories had made a net gain of 14 seats and had elected 187 candidates, the Unionists, and elected 41, Gladstonians 83, and Parnellites, 34. All four seats in Islington, hitherto a Radical stronghold, have returned Unionists. In the working class districts of Lower Hamlets, 4 Unionists and 2 Gladstonians have been returned. The Tory gains include Chester, East Bradford, Chatham, Mile End, East Islington, South Islington, and Bow and Bromley. The Gladstonians have gained Wolverhampton. The net Conservative gain at midnight is 21. Messrs. Berry and Shea, Parnellites, have been returned without opposition in Wexford and Donegal, respectively.

The Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, one of Gladstone's bitterest unionist opponents, has been defeated in the east division of Edinburgh by Wallace, the Gladstonite candidate, by a majority of 1339 in a total poll of 5987. H. C. Childers, home secretary, has been re-elected by a vote of 3778 against 2414, over Mr. Purvis for the southern division of Edinburgh. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland has been re-elected for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Goschen's defeat is attributed to the local popularity of his opponent Mr. Wallace. Mr. Goschen will contest Leith if Mr. Gladstone concludes to sit for Midlothian. The Liberals are alarmed the Conservatives obtain an independent working majority. The Conservatives have gained Portsmouth and Monmouth. The total seats now are: Conservatives, 210; Unionists, 43; Gladstonians, 99; Parnellites, 43.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The outlook in the counties is becoming worse on the Gladstonian side. The ministerial party can have little hope of holding its own, yet it must gain many seats in order to escape a disastrous defeat.

EDINBURGH FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE.

Gladstone has telegraphed the Liberals of Edinburgh as follows: "I rejoice that the capitol of dear old Scotland has shaken off the chains and has once more spoken with a voice whose sound will ring throughout the land on behalf of justice and peace for Ireland."

C. P. R. FARES.

The Through Passenger Tariff of the C. P. R. Criticised.

The following letter appears in the London *Free Press* of the 28th ult. It is addressed to the editor and signed "A Subscriber." I see by yesterday's paper that the Canada Pacific have opened their line for through passenger traffic to British Columbia, and that the quoted special excursion tickets from Montreal, nearly 2,900 miles (and about the same distance from here) is one hundred and eighty-six ($186), and from Vancouver to Victoria by boat and return ($4) more), and for parties of twenty or more, leaving the same day, one hundred and forty-nine dollars ($149.) This latter rate can seldom or ever be taken advantage of, as it is not likely that twenty people will all be able to leave the same day for such a long trip. The special rate of one hundred and eighty-six dollars, ($186), with forty-four dollars ($44) for sleeper, and twenty-seven ($27) for meals, a total of two hundred and fifty-seven ($257), is not in my opinion such as will induce excursionists from Ontario and Quebec to take advantage of it, when there are other advertised trips costing two hundred dollars ($200) (all expenses paid) which can be taken to Great Britain and the continent. I have previously seen extracts taken from different papers that the C. P. R. intended competing with the American Pacific railway, by putting on boats at Vancouver connecting with Portland and San Francisco, in order to compete for American travel. However, if this was their intention their present high rates will be of no avail in that direction. Last year the C. P. R. issued excursion tickets to Calgary (2,300 miles) for seventy-five dollars ($75), as against one hundred and eighty-six dollars ($186) this year. This is out of all proportion.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Messrs. Fred Burt, W. A. Simpson, B. H. Burton, of London, Eng., arrived from the east via the Canadian Pacific last night, and are registered at the Driard House.

Mr. Clarence J. de Sola, of Montreal, arrived last night and is registered at the Driard.

H. Rogers, Peterboro, Ont., is in the city.

At the Driard: H. P. Bell, Cowichan; R. D. Chandler and E. Goetz, San Francisco.

Capt. G. G. Walker, we are happy to state, was out on the streets this morning and himself again.

Mr. W. P. Jaynes, Quamichan, is at the Occidental.

J. W. McKenzie, J. McGregor and S. Clements, are down from Vancouver and stopping at the Occidental.

Mr. G. F. Baldwin, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

Mr. Geo. Riley and family, of Chemainus, are stopping at the Oriental.

Mr. H. Soule, of Vancouver, is in the city.

Mr. W. W. McLeod, P. O. Inspector for the Northwest, left for the east this morning via Port Moody. While here he met a great many old friends from his native province of Prince Edward Island. He is loud in his praise of Victoria and its surroundings.

Mr. Bennett, assistant to the Chief Postoffice Inspector for the Dominion, will remain in the city for a day or two longer, arranging matters in connection with the mail service in this province.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr: G N Taylor, Graves, W H Carson, Marquette, Marvin, G Gates, Mrs Gannon and sister, Tiederman, Fitzpatrick, Authors, H L Tibbles, A Cummings, L Patchea, Wilson, Whitworth, J Jennette, Miss Ememerans, Ah Jap, M Tinsin, Fanny Brooks and sister, Hines.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, is expected to reach Victoria on Sunday evening. It is intended to extend to him a befitting reception. An address in all probability will be presented to the honorable gentleman in the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening, when Mr. White will make a reply. Being one of our foremost debaters and a fluent speaker the occasion will be an interesting one. A banquet is also suggested by the committee having the arrangements in hand. Mr. White has vindicated the expectation of his many friends, that he would prove himself to be an excellent departmental officer. It is very unfortunate for the country's best interest that so able a gentleman was not at the head of the department of the Interior years ago. If he had been there the Northwest trouble would never have occurred. Personally Mr. White is a very pleasant gentleman and his many friends in this city and province will be pleased to welcome him to the [illegible].

—Ladies' Indian Gauze, [illegible] Merino and Silk and Wool Underwear. Light [illegible] goods manufactured for [illegible] weather, at the [illegible].

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, July 7, 1886.

THE DAILY TIMES.

—Published daily and weekly by the—
VICTORIA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY L'D.

OFFICE—Yates Street, next to Frank Campbell's Corner.

DAILY TIMES delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than two days and not more than one week, 30 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 20 cents.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Classified,—10 cents per word per month. No card inserted for less than $2.00.

Notices inserted amongst regular reading matter items, 15 cents per line for each and every insertion.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Special Rates for WEEKLY TIMES

TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for advertisements for the Daily edition must be handed in to this office not later than 10½ A. M. on the morning of publication; otherwise insertion cannot be guaranteed.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

published every Friday morning, is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States free of postage.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year.................$2.00
" " six months.................1.25

TERMS—Strictly in advance.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

A NEW FIELD FOR CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

It has been known for some time past that the officers of the British army had their eyes on Canada as a field from whence to draw their supply of horses for military purposes. It is now announced that Col. RAVENHILL, R. H. A., and Col. G. PHILLIPS, late of the 12th Hussars accompanied by Mr. S. MATTHEWS, veternary surgeon of the Horse Guards have arrived in Canada for the purpose of making a selection of such animals as they may find suitable for army remounts. They are also detailed to make a report as to the resources of Canada as a horse producing country, which will determine in large measure to what an extent a future trade of the kind may be developed. The visit is the direct outcome of a correspondence between the Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Sir CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner in England, in which attention was called to the excellence of the supply of horses in this country for the purpose specified. The extensive annual purchases made by the Americans in the Dominion affords fair testimony of the value of Canadian stock. The trade has been continually growing. In 1874 the exportation amounted to 5,899 animals, valued at $570,544, while in 1880 the number had increased to 21,393, worth $1,880,379. Since 1882, despite the steady drain to the United States, to Manitoba and the Northwest, the statistics show that the number of horses in this province alone has increased by about fifty thousand. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that our visitors from Great Britain will not only succeed in securing the number of good animals at present required, but that the basis of an extensive future supply for the British army will be laid. Indeed, it has been frequently pointed out in official reports that no part of the world stands in a better position to supply good horses to England than does the Dominion of Canada. In France the number of this class of stock has greatly diminished. Not only have England and Ireland to supply the home demand, but while the home supply is decreasing annually, increasing drafts of horses for breeding and military purposes have been taken to France and other parts of the Continent. Indeed, in Dublin, and several other centres in Ireland, as well as in the leading horse-breeding centres of England—as pointed out by Mr. JOHN DYKE in one of his valuable reports on this subject—permanent agents are appointed by the Continental governments to pick up young horses and breeding mares, for military and other purposes. So scarce had good horses become in France in 1881 that Colonel KERBRECT and Captain H. DE LA CRUZ were sent to Canada by the government of that country to visit our leading fairs, for the purpose of investigating how far our horses might be made available. Such visit and the prospect of a large trade in future, which it suggested, has given a strong stimulus to the production of good horses amongst us; so that there is no reason why the trade between the Dominion and Great Britain and Europe should not become one of great importance. For a great many years the exportation of Canadian carriage horses and hunters to England has been considerable, horses which have secured first honors in the leading exhibitions in Great Britain, in keen competition with the best animals of that country. It is generally admitted that all that is required, so far as carriage horses are concerned, is a little more breeding or quality. For stamina and endurance Canadian horses are considered to be unequalled. The latest testimony as to their fleetness as hunters, has been given by Lord MELGUND, late military attache to His Excellency Lord LANSDOWNE, who states that he has never been better carried over timber than by some native-bred Canadian horses with which he has made acquaintance. The improvement in the breed of horses in the Dominion is not only of importance to Canada, but to the empire, as in the even of war England will undoubtedly look to this country for remounts for her army. In the light of these facts, the present mission of Colonels RAVENHILL and PHILLIPS cannot be over-estimated as to its importance.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

THE opposition meeting at Philharmonic hall last night was crowded to the door and was continued until 11.30. The speakers were the candidates and Messrs McLagan, Bragg, Robertson, and others. The government show next door, where three bands were employed to do what it was known the voters would fail to do, was well attended at the first, but the hall was sadly thinned before it was half over. It adjourned at an early hour. Reports of all the speeches are omitted for the good reason that this paper is in the hands of the reader, the election will be over by the time Both meetings were orderly. Mayor Fell presided over the opposition, and Mr. N. Shakespeare over the government meeting.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS' CONVENTION

THE first gathering of the "Young Liberals of Canada, at Montreal, on the 30th of June, was largely attended by representatives from eastern provinces and Manitoba. Amongst other questions discussed was Canada's independence. A lengthly debate arose on the subject, when it was decided to postpone its further consideration for another year. A resolution was carried condemning the Government for employing public funds for the purpose of assisting emigrants; that all restrictions on the trade and commerce of the Dominion and detrimental to the best interests of the people, and that the tax on coal, flour and other necessaries of life and on raw material for manufacture should be abolished; that Manitoba's lands be handed over to the province on such conditions as are just and equitable; that the convention is convinced that no settlement of the respective fishing rights of Canada and the United States will pove satisfactory unless the policy of England in the negotiations is based on the recommendations of the Canadian government; protesting against encroachments of the federal government, upon the rights of the provinces and expressing a belief that the courts constitute a sufficient check upon unconstitutional provincial legislation; that judges of provincial courts should be appointed by the provincial governments; that the right of the province of Manitoba under the British North America Act to charter railways with in its boundaries should not be interfered with; that no member, solicitor or employe of corporation seeking or receiving land, money subsidies or other pecuniary advantages from the Government should be permitted to sit or vote in Parliament; that this convention is strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States. A motion to abolish the Senate was carried by 55 to 26, who were in favor of reforming it. Resolutions favoring the appointment of a board of arbitration were also passed. The convention was brought to a close with a banquet at the Club National on the evening of Dominion day.

AN English observer in India has published an essay to prove that the recur rence of large or small crops, and high or low prices of grain, is attributable to the periodical increase and decrease of spots on the sun. A careful observation of the sun spots might give us sure points, but unfortunately the theory won't work in this country, as the New York *Commercial Bulletin* shows that when the theory shows prices ought to be highest they have been lowest and vice versa.

THE question, "Is boycotting a felony?", has been answered in the affirmative by Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York city. The case upon which the opinion was given was that of one Paul Wilzig, against whom suit was brought by George Thiess. Thiess was boycotted, and when the boycott was removed he was compelled to contribute $1,000 towards defraying the expenses which had been incurred. Wilzig was prominent in the extortion, and his was made a test case.

General Fitz John Porter has fought twenty years to have himself relieved by Congress from an unmerited stigma, and he has at last succeeded. Four Congresses have dealt with his case, and each time he was found innocent of the charges brought against him. His enemies, however, always succeeded in burking the legislation necessary to his reinstatement, and in the meantime he has become an old man. He now has the long-delayed satisfaction of knowing that his honor is vindicated. Justice sometimes moves at a painfully slow pace.

PURE MILK AND BUTTERINE.

Our London exchanges tell us that there the "dairy farmers are discovering the magnitude of the trade which is being done in a commodity known as butterine, and which they believe is creating an unfair competition with the real butter supplied by them. Professor Sheldon read an interesting paper on the subject to the Farmers' Alliance, and the meeting was distinctly in favor of legislative protection from adulteration. We have always held that this question of adulteration should either be dealt with thoroughly or not at all by the law. If people know they have only their own vigilance to look to, they will require certain tests, and deal with trusted firms, and otherwise devise means to make as certain as possible of getting what they pay for. But if elaborate acts of parliament profess to protect us from imposition, the government is put off its guard, and we become careless in supposed security. Is it legal or not to sell a preparation of foreign fat to people who believe they are buying butter? If it is not, heavy and exemplary punishment should fall on the dealers in butterine."

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—DRESSMAKERS desirous of making up the most stylish and fashionable COSTUMES and MANTLES should inspect the new trimmings lately received by the City House.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

Cassiar District.

GENTLEMEN:—

As you are again called upon to select a representative to attend to your interests in the Legislature, I offer myself as a candidate for that honorable position, at the request of a number of electors, and respectfully solicit your support and votes.

I am opposed to the general policy of the present Government; fully believing that if they should be retained in power for another term, their past practice of frittering away the people's money for the purpose of buying votes, by unjust discrimination, will ultimately end in heavy indebtedness and consequent increased taxation.

The government having had a largely increased revenue, principally augmented by land payments and sales thereof, have so manipulated the public monies that the full benefits which ought to have accrued to the province have not been realized. The debt of the province consequently has been largely increased, without any corresponding benefit.

As the Government have alienated very large tracts of the public domain, without the country receiving an equivalent, there is not any guarantee that they will not pursue the same policy in the future.

The whole conduct of the government, during the last four sessions, has proved conclusively to unbiased, thinking men, that they really were not possessed of any real defined policy, but moved from day to day as a few of their servile followers and dictators indicated.

In the matter of the Settlement Bill they acknowledged that they could only deal with the propositions which it contained as dictated by the Dominion Government, stating in the Legislature, when the bill was before that body, that they were not allowed to make any alteration in the smallest matter, but that our Legislature had to accept or reject it as it was, clinching that position with the statement that the local powers could not even change the stroke of a "t" or the dot of an "i." Was this not very humiliating?

The conduct of the premier, in divulging the intended action of the Executive, is in itself a crime of that reprehensible character, which ought to consign him and his government to oblivion for ever.

As the future prosperity of this Province depends largely upon wise legislation, I am of opinion that a scheme should be perfected, with the object of enabling those to reclaim agricultural lands who may not have the means to do so. A plan of this kind having obtained elsewhere, with beneficial results,—and if carried into effect would enable our farmers to supply the wants of this country; thereby keeping the money among ourselves which now goes to our cousins across the line.

Knowing that one of the most important of our latent resources is quartz mining, a scheme ought to be promulgated which would tend at once to its development.

Seeing that British Columbia owes so much to her placer mines, the Government ought to be instructed to encourage a search for new fields, by offering a bonus by way of a percentage to the discoverer, on the mining licenses issued, or claims recorded.

One of the measures which ought to engross the attention of the next Legislature is a system of assisted white immigration for the purpose of supplying help to replace that class conceded by nearly all to be objectionable.

Believing that the true interests of our Province are general, and not local, I am in favor of the Legislature assisting the establishment of a ferry from the termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Island, knowing that in its accomplishment the mainland would not be injured, at the same time the Island undoubtedly would be benefited.

The encouragement of manufactures, ought, under all circumstances, to receive the best attention of the new House, so that employment at home may be had for both old and young.

The Alaska boundary ought to be established and fixed so as to prevent complications in the future, which could be done most satisfactory and at less expense to both countries if a general average line between several points were agreed upon. An agreement could be more easily arrived at now than at a time when valuable international interests may crop up.

Generally, the particular interests of the district, as well as those of the whole province, if elected, shall at all times claim my best attention and endeavors.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN GRANT.

Supreme Court.

In the matter of ALEX. McLEAN and others, Plaintiffs; and the CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA and THOMAS RUSSELL, the Water Commissioner, Defendants, and of the Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, and the Amending Acts.

ON THE APPLICATION of Mr. Russell, the Water Commissioner, and by and with the consent of Mr. McLean, acting on behalf of himself and others who obtained the Injunction in this cause, and on the undertaking of the Mayor by and on behalf of the Corporation, and Mr. Russell, the Water Commissioner, that a fair and ample supply of water shall be furnished to the residents and taxpayers on the upper levels of the city for and during the period hereinafter named and with a view to enable an available plan to be considered and matured for securing an ultimate permanent supply to the residents of the upper levels as well as those of the other parts of the city: It is hereby ordered that the period named in the Order of this Court dated the 27th day of May last, for the temporary suspension of the Injunction be hereby extended to and until the 15th day of August next, without prejudice to the rights of the Mayor and Corporation, the Water Commissioner, or the parties obtaining the Injunction, and with leave to all or either of the said parties to apply in case of noncompliance with the order.

Dated the 17th June, 1886.

J. H. GRAY, J.S.C.

june19

For Granite Creek.

THE undersigned is prepared to run a first class

SADDLE TRAIN!

From Coutlee's to Granite Creek

WILL LEAVE COUTLEE'S

Every Tuesday Morning

After the arrival of the mail from Spence's Bridge.

Returning, will leave Granite Creek EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Fare from Coutlee's to Granite Creek.....$7
Express freight.............7 cents per lb.

J. J. McDONALD, Proprietor.

ap5 D & W 1m

MR. JOHN GRANT

Will be a Candidate for re-election to represent the District of Cassiar at the coming Provincial Election.

Land Applications.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56, Sooke District, thence due north 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C., 13th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the southwest corner of said lake, thence west forty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east to the shore of the lake; thence southerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 5, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a creek emptying out of a lake south of Powell's Lake and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of M. C. Ireland's location on said lake; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains, to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 7, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake; and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about half a mile west of a stake on the south west corner of said lake; thence north eighty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to the place of commencement.

J. R. WAGHORN

Dated May 7, 1886. May 18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, at the outlet of Gordon Pasha Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north shore: thence west forty chains: thence south forty chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

May 10, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less situated in New Westminster District, on a Lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake; and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the northwest corner of said lake; thence west forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 7, 1886. May 18 t2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in the New Westminster District, on a creek emptying out of a lake south of Powell's Lake and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of M. C. Ireland's location on said lake, thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains so to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 7, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the outlet of the lake on the west side; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north to the shore of the lake; thence along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Dated May 7, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the southeast corner of said lake; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement.

J. R. WAGHORN.

Dated May 6, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the northwest corner of said lake; thence west forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east to the lake; thence northerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 5, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less situated in New Westminster District, on a lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of J. R. Waghorn's location on said lake, thence west forty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 9, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about half way up on west side of said lake; thence west 40 chains; thence north forty chains; thence east to the lake; thence southerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 5 1886. may21 w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 43, 47, 46, Sooke District; thence easterly along the north boundary of Sections 50, 51 and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 13th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land, situate in the Kamloops division of Yale District, and described as follows: Commencing at the quarter section post between Sections 4 and 9, Township No. 91; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains to the point of commencement.

A. A. GREEN.

May 22nd, 1886. jel w 2m

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Kamloops division of Yale District, and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of A. A. Green's application: thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to point of commencement.

STEPHEN TINGLEY.

May 21st, 1886. jel w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence west 120 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 13th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 16 acres of land situated on the northern end of Galliano Island, to the northeast of and adjoining the Indian Reserve.

EMER PRIER.

Victoria, May 26, 1886. may28 w 2m

Notice.

DURING my absence in California Frank Campbell holds my power of attorney.

F. MURPHY. Adelphi Saloon.

October 2nd, 1885 oc14

Portland Advertisem'ts.

The St. Charles,

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest,

Corner Front and Morrison Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

200 ROOMS.

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

An OTIS ELEVATOR has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

W. S. SIBEY. L. C. COULTER

Louisville Restaurant,

170 FIRST STREET.

Portland, - - Oregon.

COULTER & SIBEY, Proprietors.

Private rooms for ladies. Open d y and night. june8 1m

J. McCRAKEN & Co.

Importers, Wholesale Grocers and

Commission Merchants,

60, 62 and 64 North Front Street,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

june8

Corbett & Macleay,

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

june8 D&W

—THE—

'PORTLAND'

CHOICE FAMILY

Patent Roller

FLOUR

Is the Best, Healthiest and

CHEAPEST!

For sale by all the leading Dealers.

USE NO OTHER!

june8

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family, Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM. LANNING & CO. Proprietors.

aug 14 tf

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics Fair, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS,

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Bedon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
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Victoria, January 8th, 1886. ja8

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HENRY SAUNDERS

The Daily Times.

Victoria, Wednesday, July 7, 1886.

A STORY OF BRIGANDS.

Some time ago I was in Malaga at a moment when a book that had just appeared at Madrid was making a great stir all over Spain.

As I was dining one evening with the French consul the conversation turned on stories of brigands. The crimes of all the Fra Diavolos of Spain were successively passed in review, and if I did not dream of brigands that night it was because—the dinner having been very elaborate, and moistened with the best wine of the country—my sleep, under this burning atmosphere of Andalusia, was unusually profound. Before dinner the consul had kindly presented me to some of the notabilities of the cities, and to a countryman of ours, a rich capitalist held in high esteem by both natives and French, who had invited me to visit him.

A few days later I went to see this new friend, M. C., and, after a few commonplaces, the conversation again led up to the brigands. I asked him then if he himself believed these extraordinary stories.

"Assuredly," said he. "I have very good reasons to believe in brigands, for I have very often found myself in forced relations with them. You know that I am the director of a lead mine in the Sierra Nevada's. Under my orders I have a large number of workingmen, who not only work in the mine, but relieve the hardships of that laborious toil and add to its profits by occasionally following another trade, smuggling, for example, or robbery on the highways. But as I am not charged with the duties of police outside my own works, and as everybody there does his duty, I never bother myself about what happens elsewhere.

"One day a young man with a fine face, distinguished manners, a white and aristocratic hand, neatly though modestly dressed, came into my office and asked for work in the mine. After looking him over and hearing his request, proffered in the purest Castillian, I told him that the kind of work I had was hardly suited to the delicacy of his hands or the distinction of his manners and his person, and advised him to seek employment better suited to a man of his position.

"'I don't care how rough the work is,' he answered. 'I must work for a living; I am out of work and absolutely without a sou.'

"The next day I put him in charge of a squad of miners. For about a month he attended faithfully to his business and became a great favorite with his companions. But one morning he was taken sick. I wanted him to go into the infirmary, but in spite of all my efforts to detain him he insisted on going away, and to all my protests he replied that his companions would take good care of him.

"The young fellow interested me, his courage, his perseverance, his force of will touched me, and I ended by offering to go with him to Malaga, where I promised to obtain him a place that would be worthy of his apparent station.

"'You are very kind,' he said to me with tears in his eyes, 'and it is a long time since any one manifested so much interest in me. I thank you and am very grateful. Allow me to respond to your generous offer with a confidence that will show you why I can not accept it. I do not wish you to believe that I am ungrateful or indifferent. My name is L——, and the name of Samarilla was given to me by my comrades on account of the cloak I wore when I took refuge in the mountains. I served several years as an officer in the cavalry, and the future presented the most brilliant prospects, when I met a young lady at Seville with whom I fell desperately in love at first sight. After some happy maneuvers, I was presented to the family, and soon accepted as a betrothed by the beautiful young woman, who gave me permission to come in the evening to talk with her at her window. I was happy. Everything in the world seemed to smile on me. My family was well-to-do and well disposed toward me; I had a charming fiancee, good comrades, and was patiently waiting my rank of captain in order to marry.

"'One evening after having taken leave of the family of my inamorata, I took a little turn of the promenade and was going back to my usual place under her balcony, when I thought I observed some one in possession of that sacred spot. That, you know, is a mortal insult that no good Spaniard can endure, so, rubbing my eyes to assure myself that I was not dreaming, I quickened my steps, and, an instant later, clearly distinguished a man muffled in the folds of his long cape.

"'Be off,' I cried to the stranger. 'This is the balcony of my fiancee. If you do not want to feel the blade of my navaja be off, I say.'

"'My rival—for it could be none else than a rival—drew his knife without a word, and sprang upon me. But I had rolled my cloak around my left arm. I parried the blow, and, attacking him in my turn, I struck him such a blow that he gave a piercing shriek, and fell lifeless to the ground.

"'What was to be done? I imagine that I heard a cry respond to that of my victim. No doubt she had witnessed the combat from her window.

"'To fly was the only thing left me. Windows began to go up, whistles sounded to call the night watchman. I fled and reached my house a prey to the liveliest anguish, devoured by jealousy and rage and terrified by a misfortune the consequences of which I could not conceal. Being unable to rest in this uncertainty until the next day and thinking that I might be sought at my lodging, I went to an officer in the same regiment, and telling him what had happened, asked him to go for information touching the consequences of the affray. After an hour—an age to me—he returned with the word that every chance of safety was closed against me, that my rival belonged to one of the most distinguished families of Madrid and to the party then in power, and that the penalty for my crime would be terrible, no one daring to defend me against such powerful adversaries. My relative himself already seemed cold toward me. I then thought that, for the present at least the wisest thing to do was to put the mountain between justice and myself. I returned to my house, gathered up the little money that I possessed, saddled my horse, and galloped off for the mountains.

"'You know that every man with a weight on his conscience can easily find a refuge in the hiding places of the smugglers and bandits. I secreted myself and lived some time on the little money I had taken with me. The day came when I had to sell my poor horse, my last faithful friend. I then appealed to my family. My relatives responded that I had disgraced them, and refused to assist me. My friends, like my relatives, denied my appeal. Finally, one day I learned that a price had been put on my head, and that I must no longer hope to resume my place in society. It was then that, having spent my last sou, I went to you, and you gave me bread. You know the rest. Permit me to thank you again and to take your hand; you will then have done for me all that you can do.'

"I admit that I shook his hands with all my heart, and he departed.

"I have seen him several times since, but he had already become famous by his exploits. I even lent him on one occasion some money, and not only did he repay it promptly, but showed himself very grateful for the favor. I will say more, that I have a great deal of sympathy for Samarilla, and that I owe to him the privilege of going into the mountains in the course of my business without running the slightest risk."

After having taken a glass, M. C. continued:

"One evening, as I was taking the fresh air at the door of my hacienda, Samarilla unexpectedly appeared, shook my hand cordially, took a chair, rolled a cigarette, and told me what he was doing and how he was now the chief of the brigands. Let us allow the famous captain to speak for himself.

"'When I left the mine,' he told me, 'I was badly afflicted, both physically and mentally, and at one time I thought I must soon render an account of my life and my crime to my Maker. But my companions were as kind and devoted to me as my relatives and friends had been hard and pitiless. At first they took me into a part of the mountains unknown even to the inhabitants of the region, where I might be sure of a shelter from justice. There they confided me to the care of one of their wives who bestowed upon me all the attention and solicitude of a sister. Every day at their return from work my companions, one and all, came to see me, and to keep me company a few moments, some bringing me fruit, others a book, all remembering me with some trifle. These worthy fellows, indeed, displayed an affection for me that I could not repay with my life. After three months of intelligent and assiduous care I got well enough to go out, and went for short walks into the mountains now and then. It was dangerous, for I knew I was always hunted, but my companions kept so close a watch over me that no harm befell me, and at last I thought of resuming my work. Strength and health were restored, I was happy in the affection and devotion of the worthy fellows who surrounded me, and with forgetfulness and contempt for the infidelities of the past my calmness of mind and heart returned. I was going to return to the mine, when one evening an unusual number of my companions invaded my hut and asked me to listen to a spokesman, who had a communication to make to me in the name of all. One of them advanced and said:

"'"Listen, comrade: We have done for you all that a brother might do, and we know that you are grateful and ready to do as much for us; but what we ask of you to-day is a service of another kind. You are wrong in thinking to return to work. You would fall ill again, and this time our care might be unavailing. Your hands were never made to dig in the mines; they are better made to hold a weapon and guide a horse. Society pursues you for a crime of which you were not wilfully guilty; a price is set upon your head; you are hunted like a wild beast; you have no family but ours; be then our brother, our chief; to-morrow we will bring you arms and the horse that brought you into the mountains. Be our chief, and when we need you we shall count on your strong arm and courage, as you may count on our blind devotion and obedience."

"'Could I refuse? I accepted. I accepted even with pride and gratitude this way of acquitting myself toward these kind-hearted fellows. From that moment I was treated like a lord, and provided luxuriously and abundantly with all that could augment the pleasure of life and flatter self-love.

"'Not long afterward the same companion who had offered me the command, and who was to be my lieutenant, told me that the time had come to put myself at the head of my men and make a strike, on which depended the future of the band. It was to assist the landing of a ship loaded with smuggled goods which had arrived off the coast of Marabello the night before. The royal troops had been warned, and were to oppose the landing of the goods by force. Our plan was to surprise the latter by a sudden and bold attack, while a certain number of us got the goods ashore and hurried them into the mountain. It was an audacious scheme, the resistance was likely to be terrible, but we numbered nearly 100 men, and the custom-house officers could not be more numerous, and we were certain of the neutrality of the people on the shore.

"'On the day appointed we employed the time in fixing our weapons, distributing ammunition, and instructing each man in his duty. At dusk I took the head of my troops, and we soon arrived at a short distance from the landing where, thanks to the formation of the ground, we could easily hide ourselves and scatter in little groups so as not to raise an alarm. At midnight a cannon fired from the brig announced that the boats had quit the ships, and soon, indeed, black masses which advanced in the shadow could be seen on the horizon. At the same time we approached the shore, and then, all at once, when the soldiers in ambush were on the point of throwing themselves upon the boats, which almost gained the shore, we rushed upon them with a formidable war cry, and after a short but desperate battle we were masters of the field. In a twinkling the goods were landed and loaded on mules and men, and the boats regained the ship, which at once raised its anchor and disappeared in the night.

"'Only a few men failed to respond to the morning roll-call; we had brought off our wounded, and the affair, cleverly directed and bravely executed, brought us nearly 500,000 francs.

"'For my companions from that time I was Capt. Samarilla, the chief, whom they loved and would have followed to the end of the world; the famous bandit, on whose head is a price, but who, if heaven pleases, will never fall alive into the hands of the law, for he will never be sold by his companions.'"

Such was the history of Samarilla as related by himself.

Some days later, I learned that the king was going to Granada. I determined to again see the wonders of the Alhambra under the illuminations of a fete.

The mountains had been infested with brigands, but at this moment it was reported that Samarilla with all his band had departed for a distant province. Nevertheless I went to see my new friend, M. C., informed him of my project, and admitted that I thought of asking the government for an escort.

"Do nothing so foolish," he said at once. "Besides being swindled outrageously at all the inns, you would attract attention and infallibly be robbed and abducted—you and your unhappy companions. Since you are bound to go, I will get four good, strapping fellows, with whom you will have nothing to fear, to go with you."

Thus attended by the escort provided, I set forth on my journey. All went well the first day; we lunched at an inn on an omelette, with tomato sauce, a piece of sausage, that excellent bread that everybody eats in Spain, and some fruit. The landscape was charming, the temperature very mild, for the road runs along the sea and passes at the foot of the mountains through some of the most picturesque scenery I have every beheld. We lodged at a comfortable hotel, and resumed our journey at an early hour in the morning.

We were now in the very midst of the Sierra Nevadas. The country became more and more savage. The road wound around the mountain side, with fathomless chasms on one side and a wall of perpendicular rocks on the other. At each turn a new panorama met the eye, and I passed from one enchantment to another. From time to time I perceived some armed men on the heights who seemed to be sentinels, but having questioned my attendants they told me they were shepherds watching their flocks. All at once at a turn in the road I saw a horseman a few steps before me, escorted by two men similarly mounted and armed. I pressed up my horse and coming up with him wished him good-day. The horseman who had but himself at my left to continue along the road with me, said in excellent French: "I am delighted, sir, to meet a stranger, and above all a Frenchman." I had no reason to hide my origin nor the object of my journey, and, as at the first glance I had made up my mind that I was quite able to resist an attack by my neighbor, we fell into conversation. As I went along I noticed that my unknown wore with much distinction a handsome costume of garnet velvet braided with black, that his leggins were finely embroidered, and that his arms were magnificent.

"Then you have no fear of meeting brigands!" he asked.

"Why," I replied, "I have heard of none but Samarilla's band, and according to what I have heard of him I believe I have no reason to fear a meeting with him. I am a foreigner. I have no great amount of money, and Samarilla would reap no great profit or glory by robbing me. Besides, I am a friend of one of his friends who formerly gave him work in his mine when he was pursued by the officers of the law, and should I commend myself to him I believe he would do me no harm. Samarilla is a gentleman. I myself am an old soldier and officer, and I am told that it would only be necessary to show him my passport to be immediately set at liberty."

"You may be right as to yourself," he returned, "but as I am a Spaniard I have no wish to meet him, and I hope as long as we travel together we shall not have that ill luck. However, do not delude yourself as to your forces and arms, for resistance would be absurd and useless; my men and yours would be of no avail before an attack by a force ten times their number."

The conversation continued thus for nearly two hours. My companion was marvelously familiar with the country. He told me the names of the different peaks, showed me in the distance Granada and the Sierra Nevada with its crests of snow in midsummer. Finally he said that before quitting us he wanted to offer me some refreshments.

We went into an inn at the edge of the bed of the Cocin, a little stream usually dry, where he ordered a sort of biscuit, which he placed in a glass of fresh water, making a drink that I found to be delicious. He took a like drink himself and then threw a piece of gold on the table.

Without waiting for the change, we remounted, and at the next turn of the road my unknown shook my hand warmly, wished me a pleasant journey, and left me with these words: "Recollect that in Spain brigands exist only in novels and the imagination of cowards," and he was off at a gallop.

Two hours later I entered Granada. I saw the king, attended the festivities of the court and a ball at the Alhambra, then returned to Malaga by rail enchanted with my journey through the mountains and bewildered by the splendor of Granada.

I hurried to thank M. C. and to assure him of my perfect satisfaction with my traveling companions. I praised their ferocious appearance, and declared that they would have defended me most valiantly if I had encountered the brigands led even by the famous Samarilla himself.

"Really," he replied, "it seems to me that you have no right to complain of my terrible friend who offered you refreshments and with whom you were so confidential. On my word you have made a conquest, and to-day you can travel through the whole country with no risk of harm."

"What!" I cried, "my unknown companion—"

"Was Samarilla himself. And this is what you said to him."

He then repeated the conversation with the genial stranger so accurately that I realized at once that only the latter could have related it to him. The following winter, at Seville, I narrated my adventure to several friends.

"It is easy to prove the identity of your companion," said one of them. "Come with me to-morrow, and I will show you a portrait of Samarilla. His photograph is in the hands of the authorities."

The next day I recognized my mountain traveler perfectly, and felt that I could count on one protector more in the world. In Spain it is prudent to believe in brigands, and wise to say nothing ill of them.—Paris Figaro.

Malaria Exists at Great Altitudes.

While malaria has its ordinary habitat in low-lying regions, it may under favorable conditions exist at great elevations. On the Tuscan Appenines it is found at a height of 1,100 feet above the sea; on the Pyrenees and Mexican Cordilleras, 5,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 6,400; on the island of Ceylon, 6,500 feet; and on the Andes, 11,000 feet. At present, the elevation of entire security has been thus approximated for various places: In Italy, 400 to 500 feet; in California, 1,000; along the Appalachian chain of the United States, 800 feet; in the West Indies, 1,400 to 1,800 feet. In any of these regions, however, malaria may drift up ravines to an indefinite height.—Arkansaw Traveler.

When She Feels Real Glad.

"I tell you how it is with me, Mrs. Blodgett," said the dressy neighbor. "When I go to church and get all stirred up and agitated over what a desperate wicked set we are, I feel vexed and put out to think what a shame it was that Eve didn't mind her own business and not bring such heaps of trouble upon us; but when I put on a new dress that fits me so nice I can't find a particle of fault with it, and a hat that makes every women I meet feel as though she hadn't a friend in the world, then I own up that I do feel downright glad she was fond of fruit, and I can't help it."—Chicago Ledger.

Organs of Smell in Insects.

In an extensive series of experiments by Professor Graber, insects and many other invertebrates perceived odors much more quickly and acutely than the vertebrates tested (birds and reptiles.) The antennæ proved to be not the only organs of smell in insects, although these seem to be essential to the perception of some fine odors. In some cases the palpi of the mouth organs are more sensitive than the antennæ, but perception of smell through the stigmata or respiratory organs is not rapid nor important.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Damascus Not a Safe Place.

Damascus, in fact, with its 150,000 inhabitants, mostly Mohammedans, is quite as fanatical a center as there is in Syria. Here occurred some of the most disgraceful scenes in the massacre of 1860. Christians are not safe at any time. A short time ago it was impossible to buy a Koran in the bazaars if it were known that you were a Christian. It is not an uncommon thing now to be received there with indignities. Children shout at the Christians in the streets and even throw stones at them. Aged Moslems will angrily spit on the ground and show other signs of disgust. Of late there has been an increase in these social outrages.—Detroit Free Press.

The Difficulties of Musical Composition.

A certain eccentric composer met a friend who asked if he had recently been making any more music. "Well," replied the composer, "composition is a serious affair. If you have a good idea you can't find the paper to write it down; if you do write it, you won't find a publisher; if you do find one, he won't praise you; if your music eventually is published, nobody will buy it; if somebody does buy it, he won't know how to play it; and he does play it, he won't like it."

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Arrives at New Tacoma at	6:20 a.m
Arrives at Portland at	2:30 p.m
Leaves Portland at	3:00 p.m
Arrives at Wallula at	2:40 a.m.
Arrives at Helena, Montana, at	7:50 a.m.
Arrives at St. Paul, Minn., at	12:30 p.m.
PACIFIC EXPRESS.	
Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m
Leaves Portland at	11 a.m
Arrives at New Tacoma at	6:15 p.m
Arrives at Victoria at	10 a.m.

NOTE—Steamers leave Victoria daily, except Sunday, connecting at Portland with Express trains for the East.
☞ Passengers will leave on regular transport [illegible] daily. The tickets they hold will secure their transfer.
☞ This is the only line from Puget Sound to all Eastern points in the United States and Canada.
Call upon or write to
ROBERT IRVING, Agent.
Office—C. P. N. Co.'s building, Wharf street
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
JOHN MUIR; JOHN J. BYRNE,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass'r & F't Agt.
General Offices—Corner Front and D streets
Portland, Oregon. oc30

Grand Trunk Railway
The Old and Popular Route
MONTREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO
AND
All the Principal Points in Canada and the United States.
IT IS POSITIVELY THE
ONLY LINE From TORONTO
Running the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars.
BEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast.
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SECURE YOUR TICKETS
FOR
Overland Travel
BY THE GREAT
Albert Lea AND Rock Island ROUTES.
Connecting with the N. P. R. R
AT
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
COMFORT, SPEED,
PLEASURE CHEAPNESS,
—ALL COMBINED.—
ROBERT IRVING, Agent, Victoria.
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JAMES A. COHEN,
Plain & Ornamental
BOOK & JOB PRINTER
Government St., near Johnson.
HAVING ADDED A STEAM ENGINE TO his well furnished Printing Office, Will Reduce his already very moderate Prices 25 per cent. on all kinds of Press work.
The satisfaction he has given his customers since his establishment here is a guarantee for continued good work. ap18 3m

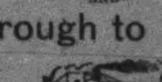
NEW CITY MAP.
For sale at the City Hall on application, price $2.50 each.
JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
City Hall, Victoria, April 5, 1886. 3 a

SAILING OF VESSELS—RAILROADS.

For Coal Harbor, Pt. Moody, Hastings & English Bay.

The Steamer Teaser
WILL leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf for the above ports
Every Monday Morning at 7 o'clock.
Returning on Tuesday.
For particulars apply on board to
ap2 1m G. CAVIN, Master.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER
—AND—
Through to Hope.



The Steamer Teaser
WILL LEAVE VICTORIA EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING for New Westminster, connecting with the steamer Gladys for Hope and way ports, returning to Victoria on Thursday and Sunday.
For particulars apply on board to
ap2 1m GEO. CAVIN, Master.

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL SAIL
For NEW YORK via PANAMA.
CITY OF NEW YORK, June 8
At 10 o clock A. M.
Taking freight and passengers for Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad, and via Acapulco for other Mexican and Central American ports.
Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also for Havana and all West Indian ports.
FOR HONGKONG via YOKOHAMA.
City of Sydney ... June 12 at 2 o'clock, P.M.
Excursion tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan streets.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
THE WELL-KNOWN
SPECIALIST,
Proprietor & Consulting Physician of the Only Private Dispensary on the Pacific Coast, now permanently located at
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of Private Diseases of Men a special study and practice for many years. Over 4000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of private diseases cured in a short time. Ulcers Humors and Blotches on Face or Body cured without giving Mercury or other Poisons. Mercury is the curse of the human race. Your children will suffer from its effects. Avoid it as you would avoid any deadly Drug, and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without Mercury.
DR. VANMONCISCAR
is a graduate of a regular Medical College, is well known over the United States and Canada by
Thousands of Old and Young Men he has Cured.
and it is a well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages few possess. Dr. Vanmonciscar addresses himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advances. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cures.
YOUNG MEN
who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency [illegible] Lost Manhood, Abuses of the system, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted the case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time." So lay aside your pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who will know your case, and find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments to thoughtlessness. Young man turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he his life to live again, then I could not appeal to you more sincerely. Let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate when your brilliancy will, like a flash, depart, leaving you a stranded wreck—desolate, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and enjoy life and happiness longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manfully. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but wreck Nature and yourself, also remember, "Large oaks from little acorns grow;" "Little ills germinate fatal diseases."
Middle-aged Men,
married or single, who are prematurely old as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue and again [illegible] nous debility and loss of Vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential [illegible] packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given; but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Patients treated by case or monthly. Call early and avoid crowding. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

C. B. ROBELEE,
Carpenter, Joiner and Contractor
WHARF STREET, near JOHNSON
VICTORIA.
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Houses built on the Instalment plan.
Charges Moderate.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
Physicians, Surgeons & Accoucheurs.
OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street.
A. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin | ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
ap1 tf Consultation Free.

DR. CLARK,
[LATE TAYLOR & CLARK],
Will continue the business in the same office, Government street. Besides Nervous and Chronic Diseases, special attention will be given to Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 p. m. Over 20 year's experience. june28 1m

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
ESTABLISHED 1869,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Rates $1 to $1 50 per day.
july13 T. J. BURNES.

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HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS.
S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs VICTORIA, B. C.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings.

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S. C. BURRIS,
ARCHITECT,
Yates and Broad Streets,
MOODY'S BUILDING (Up stairs.) dec

E. H. FISHER,
Architect,
DeCosmos' New Block, Government street,
VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. Box 494.

JOHN TEAGUE,
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GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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F. REVELY,
Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer, Rent and Debt Collector.
Money loaned. Business promptly attended to. P. O. Box 488. nov9

ROBT. LIPSETT,
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Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C.
Dealer in FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice Teas and Coffee.

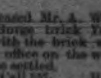
IRON WORKS

ALBION IRON WORKS Co., Limited.
HOME INDUSTRY
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN Secretary.

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."
LOT NO. 795, VICTORIA CITY.
WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of Thomas L. Hall, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1862, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate: Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.
CHAS. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
25th June, 1886. june29 1m

Notice.
HAVING leased Mr. A. W. Huson's interests in the Gorge brick Yard, all business in connection with the brick works will be attended to at my office on the works, where all accounts will be settled.
Telephone Call 157. HUSON & HARKINS.
N. B.—Any order for Bricks will be promptly attended to.
je 30th 1m WM. HARKINS.

QUEEN'S MARKET



GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.
L. GOODACRE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHER,
Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty Royal Navy.
Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates

KURTZ & Co.,
Pioneer White Labor
Cigar and Cigarette
Manufacturers
Established, 1870.
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.
Eberts & Taylor,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley Street, Victoria

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, July 7, 1886.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

While the Times is always prepared to give publicity to the views of correspondents on any question of interest to the public, provided facts are given, couched in unobjectionable language, we wish it to be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by the writers thereof.

Nor can we give room to duplicates of letters that have appeared in our contemporaries either in this city or elsewhere in the province. Correspondents, therefore, will save time and trouble in preparing such for THE TIMES, as they will be rejected.

Our space is valuable, and brevity, as far as possible, should be observed in writing on any topic, and on ONE SIDE of the sheet only.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—A Yates street gentleman will this week join the jolly army of Benedicts.

—Read Cameron's address to the electors. *

—Ice cream freezers at E. G. Prior's Government street. *

—If you want a modern building, have your plans made by Fisher the Architect.*

—Millinery, Feathers and Flowers at cost. Childrens mantles and jackets at cost at the CITY HOUSE. †

—Ice cream in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city by Young Bros., New England Bakery. ‖

—The elections are over and we can all breath again. At least the ladies will be pleased that something besides politics will be found in the papers.

—At the Police Court to-day Henry Brown, charged with being drunk and disorderly, forfeited the bail for non-appearance. This was the only case.

—T. J. Jones, L.D.S., has removed his dental rooms over the new Bank of British Columbia, corner of Government and Fort streets. Telephone Call No. 507.*

—Mrs. V. A. LePrince, Fashionable Dressmaker; wedding and mourning dresses a specialty. Dress makers wanted. Government street, next to Bank of British Columbia. †

—List of letters detained for postage: Mrs Stirsky, New Westminster; Mrs Fulton, Spallumcheen; Mrs Wright, Esquimalt; Postmaster, Seattle, W T; E G Williams, Brisbane, Australia.

—The Amities of this city can be considered a more than average amateur base ball team. They defeated the Portlands here with ease, and the Portlands defeated the Stars of Portland, a crack nine, twice this week. This speaks for itself.

—When you visit the city of Portland, Or., on business or pleasure, be sure and register at the St. Charles Hotel, which is centrally located and in the very centre of business. It is in every respect a first class hotel. ‖

—The residence for many years past occupied by pastors of the Methodist Church is about to be removed to make room for a substantial Sabbath school room to take the place of the present cellar or basement of the church.

—F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers, and Financial Agents, Vancouver, B. C., attend promptly to all enquiries about the terminal city; *Free Reading Room* for use of strangers arriving in Vancouver. *

—Geo. Hutchinson, one of the penitentiary guards at New Westminster, was arrested on a warrant yesterday on a charge of maliciously wounding with a blow with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

—Good advice is given by Chief Engineer Phillips who recommends the people of Vancouver City building again to give the structures a double coat of white-wash to prevent a repetition of the last conflagration.

—The Geo. E. Starr brought freight for: S Leiser, T Dunn, G W Rudge, E S Scoullar & Co, F F Sinclare, J H Place, E G Prior, Larkins & Co, S H Webb, Van & Miller, Templeton & N, S L Briggs, W Gardner & Co, Hastings S M Co, J Stewart, Marvin & Tilton, A B Gray & Co, C Strouss & Co, T Beeton & Co, S L Tilton, H Bay Co, F Norris, E B Carmichael, Matthews, R & Tye, Nicholls & Renouf, Maloe & Brown, A Bullock, E W Jeffrees, Belmont & Co, J Ports, J Fullerton, D Wright, S May, G R King, B C Pr & St Co, J Cunningham, J Rossean, Albion Iron Works, J L Clark, R C Planing Mill Co, Mrs Thos Loran, Mrs Arnold, J Weiler, A J Pitts, J Wheeler, W Mansell, J W Arnold, A J Fawcett, H Saunders, Langley & Co, E B Marvin, Croft & Angus, J Liple, Noble & Luker.

MARINE.

The ship Glory of the Seas arrived from San Francisco last night and will load coal at Nanaimo.

The bark Chevy Chase was towed into the harbor by the Alexander and commenced unloading this morning.

A GOVERNMENT DODGE.

When Mr. John Mortimer entered the polling booth this forenoon to record his vote, the scrutineers for the government objected on the ground that he was an American citizen and asked him to take the oath. Somewhat confused as to the real nature of the objection, Mr. Mortimer left the polling booth to enquire into the right of the scrutineer to challenge him. On returning again, he was refused permission to vote. This was no doubt perfectly fair, but the use made of the incident was strictly in keeping with other dodges to beat the opposition candidates. Mr. Mortimer is one of the assenters to Mr. Beaven's nomination paper, and the cry was at once raised that as he was an American Mr. Beaven was not legally nominated. Mr. Mortimer is a Scotchman and never took the oath of allegiance to the U.S., and would have taken the oath—and would have done so had he been permitted when he went back the second time—without the least hesitation. But the cry served its purpose for a time, and that is all that was wanted. But in spite of such trickery Mr. Beaven will be again triumphantly elected.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We wish to call special attention to nice assortment of millinery and straw goods now being opened which will be found of the latest styles and most fashionable colors. Also to a variety of new dress materials plushes, laces, mitts, gloves, etc. These goods comprise the latest novelties in the market, and were selected personally by Mr. E. White, and are marked at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

BROWN & WHITE.

THE NEW LINE.

The lecture by the Rev. T. Somerville, M. A., on Thursday evening is on a subject that is peculiarly appropriate at the present time. Mr. Somerville is too well known in Victoria to require recommendations at our hands as a lecturer, and Philharmonic Hall should be crowded. There is no charge for admission.

NANAIMO.

The result of the Nanaimo election will not be known till Friday. The ballots will not be counted until the Alberni ballot box is brought in by the deputy returning officer.

VOTE POLLED.

The total vote polled was about 950. The list contains 1700 names, but many are dead or away.

THE ELECTION.

The election in the city was conducted with a good deal of spirit on both sides. The government candidates and their active supporters were unusually active in bringing voters to the poll. Everything passed off quietly and with good feeling. The result will not be known before six or seven o'clock, and of course too late to be announced in this issue. As to the result, it would be useless to make predictions. Neither ticket can be elected in full, although there is little doubt the opposition would have swept the city but for the "wedge" used to split their ranks. Whatever the outcome of the appeal to the people, it is apparent to all who take the trouble to read the barometer that Victoria is hostile to the Smithe-Robson combination. The result on the island and some of the mainland constituencies will be known to-night, but a day or two may intervene before we hear from Cariboo, Lillooet or Yale.

A ROLAND FOR HIS OLIVER.

During the harangue of the Provincial Secretary at Vancouver last week, Mr. William Powers of Moodyville, had occasion to ask the minister a question. Mr. Robson instead of replying in a gentlemanly manner, as he should have done, began abusing Mr. Powers in the most virulent manner. He said that although Mr. Powers was a big man now he remembered the time when he was a very small one. Mr. Powers replied that when he was a small boy the Provincial Secretary was sawing cordwood for his living, an occupation of which he ought not to be ashamed. Honest John then endeavored to score a point against Mr. Powers by retorting that Mr. Powers held him up to ridicule for earning an honest living. Mr. Powers did not believe it possible for the Provincial Secretary to earn a livelihood in an honest way, and not until he began to practice the division of the rule of three to his own advantage did Mr. Robson even earn a livelihood. Other equally sharp expressions were used against Honest John, who felt crestfallen at the indiscretion he had been guilty of in his endeavor to malign the character of so worthy a citizen as Mr. Powers is, as every one who knows that gentleman will testify him to be.

WELL REPRESENTED.

From Mr. Isadore Braverman, who returned from his extended European visit a few days since via the Northern Pacific, we learn that he visited many of the principal cities in Germany, and whilst in England did not fail to take in the Colonial exhibition. There, he states, one of the main departments of interest, comprising the exhibits from British Columbia, is the department devoted to the display of our timber wealth. The visitors gaze upon the sections of our giants of the forest with wonderment, hardly able to realize that such trees grow as those from which the sections of Douglas pine are cut. The province is very creditably represented in all its departments, the space devoted to our mineral wealth, fish fields and products of the forest being immensely attractive. Mr. Braverman states that one could spend an entire week in the exhibition and then see less than one-fourth of all the vast buildings contain. He also visited the Liverpool exhibition, which is grand in its varied collections of the outcome of art, science and indigenous and foreign products. He is immensely pleased with his trip.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

At Seattle, on Monday, two innings were played by the Amities and Reds, the former making 0 and the latter 8. At that juncture, says the *Post-Intelligencer*, "the Victorians refused to continue the game on account of the rain, although the Reds urged that five innings be played, so that bets might go. The umpire held that if one side demanded that the game be called, he would call it, as the rain showed no signs of letting up. He therefore announced to the spectators that as it required atleast five innings to constitute a game of base ball, he would decide this no game and declare all bets on the final result off. The spectators took the announcement in good part, although they would have liked to have seen the game continued to a finish.

FARE TO EASTERN POINTS.

We are authorized to state that the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (limited) will sell tickets to Eastern points over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The rates as quoted to-day are as follows, at as favorable rates as any of the other routes:

TO WINNIPEG.	
Unlimited First Class	$80.00
Limited First Class	64.00
Second Class	43.50
TO PORT ARTHUR.	
Unlimited First Class	$90.00
Limited First Class	65.00
Second Class	44.00

BETTING.

There was a great deal of betting on the result of the election. The largest bets reported, in which odds were given, were that A. J. Smith would poll more votes than R. Lipsett. Others wagered their coin that E. G. Prior would head the poll, while enthusiastic party men put up their V's freely that two opposition candidates would be taken and two would be left. An enthusiastic supporter of the workingmen's ticket hazarded the opinion and a five that A. J. Smith would be elected, and will probably look black at any person who mentions it to him to-morrow. A large amount of money will change hands upon the result, and the losers will go outside and kick themselves for not knowing better.

EXCURSION POSTPONED.

In consequence of unforseen circumstances having arisen it is understood that the excursion advertised by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to leave Montreal on the 6th and 7th inst., has been postponed. The fare for the round trip, including meals and state rooms on the steamers of the C. P. R. Company on Lake Superior and a week's sail on this coast on one of the elegant steamers of the C. P. Navigation Company, on this coast, extending possibly to Alaska was only $200. The company advertise the scenery and accommodation from start to finish as unsurpassed.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

On account of my new place of business not being yet ready for occupancy, I shall continue my clearance sale of Groceries at the old stand, corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, for one week longer. Will sell good Tea, Green, Black or Mixed, for 25 cents per pound; best Roll Butter, 75 cents; best light brown Sugar, 12 lbs. for $1; 11 lbs. of the best Granulated Sugar for $1, and all other goods in proportion. Give us a call.

N. PORTMAN.

ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

Two young men, Thomas Watson, Victoria's champion sprinter, and Elias Westlake, champion roller skater, left on the Sound steamer to-day for pastures new, to practice their professions of running and skating. They carry with them the best wishes of many friends for future victories in the arena of sports.

ON THE MAINLAND.

The Contest in New Westminster District a Keen One.

The Candidates Address the Surrey Electors—Their Views.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HALL'S PRAIRIE, June 30, 1886.—A meeting of the electors of the New Westminster district was held at the Surrey town hall on Wednesday, 30th ult., Mr. E. Parr acting as chairman. He introduced to the audience Mr. McGillivray as the first speaker, a candidate for the suffrage of the electors, in the opposition interest. Mr. McGillivray spoke at considerable length, reviewing the fixed policy of the present government during the past three and a half years, also their policy in regard to Dominion lands, the Settlement bill, which he contended was no settlement at all; the Kootenay affair and other matters which have been before the people for some time. Mr. McGillivray spoke at some length on the present tactics of the government, particularly of the Hon. J. Robson, who had not in his canvass propounded any policy by which they proposed to govern the destinies of the province, so that if the electors returned them for a further term of four years, they were, as it were, taking a leap in the dark. Under these circumstances they could not vote intelligently, for the simple reason they did not know for what they were voting. This gentleman concluded his address by requesting the suffrages of the electors on Wednesday, 7th July, on behalf of himself and colleagues.

Mr. W. H. Ladner was the next speaker. He spoke under great difficulty, as he was suffering from a severe cold. He said as he was pretty well known to all the electors of the lower mainland. His interests were all here. He had no compunction coming before the electors, in the interest of good government, and the future welfare of the province. He considered the action of the present government as detrimental to the best interests of the country. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had not even issued an address. He was strongly of opinion that it would have been far better for that gentleman to have foreshadowed the policy he proposed to pursue if returned. Such had not been done. He reviewed the several acts of the government at considerable length, notably the Eagle Pass wagon road fraud. Here the parties had bargained to build a continuous road the whole distance, for the building of which they were to receive an exceedingly valuable consideration. What do we find? There happened to be three lakes in that section of country, and instead of building a continuous road, there was only a road built between these lakes, and the government were now charging ferriage and toll to cross the lakes. He spoke at great length on the other leading features of the government policy in the past and concluded by stating he was strongly in favor of having a railway subsidized by the government and built from Ladner's Landing to Chilliwack, and from New Westminster to the boundary.

Mr. Jas. Orr, the next speaker, wished the electors to clearly understand the relation in which himself and colleagues stood to the so-called Walkem-Beaven party. They were strongly opposed to them, owing to the niggardly way in which they had always treated the mainland. Still he was prepared to support any measure from whatever source they emanated, that was calculated to improve or develope the resources of the province. The Lieut.-Governor's speech had never been more than a sort of a congratulatory address on the improvement and progress of the country. For his own part he would not pledge himself to support either the opposition party, or any other party, a majority of whose members were residents of Vancouver Island, every member of either, being essentially a representative of Victoria or Island interests. In regard to the statement of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, that there was an unexpended balance of dock refund still in the treasury, amounting to $192,000, he did not believe a word of it, for the reason that the whole amount, (as shown by returns,) was paid into the treasury, and went into and became a part of the consolidated revenue of the province. All appropriations are made from that fund. Then how could it be said there was this unexpended balance of dock refund. Mr. Orr also explained his action in regard to his voting in favor of the Island Railway Bill, and other matters. He trusted, if elected, to see a new party in the House, strong in the confidence of the people, and who would consider the interests of British Columbia as a whole, and endeavor to shape the destinies of the province as such and not as heretofore for Victoria and Island exclusively.

Mr. John Kirkland next addressed the meeting, he would endeavor to define his position. As regarded his being a supporter of the present government no pledges had been given, or would be given, on his part, to support any party. Still he was of the opinion that the government were entitled to credit for all acts passed or done in the interest of the country, and they certainly had done more than any other previous governments had for the development, and settlement of the country. Look around and observe the number of school houses scattered all over the province, and the new and comparatively good roads leading into thriving settlements, where four years ago there were not even a sign of human habitation. Did not the government deserve at least some credit for these changes? They should be looked upon as benefactors to the country and certainly are entitled to the confidence of the people to the extent, that their policy has been in accord with the wishes of the country as expressed at the polls at the last election.

Mr. A. C. Wells addressed the meeting as a supporter of the government. He advocated the removal of the capital, the squatters' claims; he reviewed the Sumas Dyking scheme in detail and other matters of interest. He stated they had no Coal Harbor lands at Chilliwhack. He thought that the government had acted in good faith and carried out the views of the electors in regard to the dry dock, and reminded the electors of the fact that he was a farmer; that his interests were among them and what was for his advantage was also for theirs; therefore he would leave himself in their hands.

Mr. L. A. Agassiz next addressed the meeting reviewing in detail the statements made by previous speakers, also criticising the action of the government to whom he appeared to be personally antagonistic. He showed that he was a farmer; that he made his living at farming. His interests were here, and it was in the interest of the electors to elect him.

Mr. Hy. Dawson next briefly addressed the meeting, explaining his object in appearing before them as a candidate. He criticised the policy of the government in the manner they deal with the municipalities, and maintained the liquor license question should be placed in the hands of the people and not as at present for them to be ignored entirely and the matter left with three persons to decide; also, he advocated the removal of the capital.

The meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him.

HENRY T. THRIFT.

MUSIC ON SATURDAY.

The Triumph's band, under the leadership of Signor Antonio Agius, will perform on Government Square, Saturday afternoon next between the hours of 4 and 6, the following programme:

Bolero—I am the Rose	Mariana
Overture—Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection—The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Valse—Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection—I Puritani	Bellini
Mazurka—Annetta	Agius
God Bless the Prince of Wales.	
God Save the Queen.	

GRANITE CREEK.

The letter of "Jerry" in this issue gives the "other side of the story" about Granite Creek. From reliable gentlemen who have recently returned from that camp, we learn that the facts are as stated by our correspondent. Those who proposed going should know the facts.

HIMSELF AGAIN.

We are glad to see Captain Walker on the street to-day. The report in yesterday's issue that he had received a paralytic stroke was incorrect. He was affected with a dizziness for a short time, yesterday, but nothing worse.

A QUICK RUN.

The Yosemite made the trip from Vancouver to Victoria last evening in five hours and a half, perhaps the "quickest trip on record." Eight through passengers were on board. The Princess Louise took the Yosemite's place to-day.

Trinket Sellers of the Capital.

A threat has been made by the house committee on rules to clear out the many little trinket sellers in the south end of the capital, and to make the approaches to the house as clear and dignified as those leading to the senate. There has been quite a homelike disposition shown all along by members of the house that is in wide contrast to the manners of the senate, and now a revolution is threatened. As one approaches the hall of the house of representatives from the senate he is impressed with the abundance of lunch, candy, cigar, news, apple and other stands on every hand. Then there are telegraph offices and a display of junketry that reminds one of the vicinity of a main stand at a country fair. Members stand around smoking, reading, writing telegrams, talking and otherwise blocking the way and relieving the scene of all vestige of dignity. There is nothing to impress the stranger that he is in the presence of the lower branch of the congress of the United States.

The line seems to have been drawn against but one thing, and that is the vending of newspapers by boys. The bootblack is also excluded, and the cries of the fakir are not heard, but there are enough stands to supply a market place. Great heaps of photographs of congressmen and senators, pieces of statuary from the pulp of paper currency, besides rare bits of olive wood from Palestine (or Maine), and piles of every kind of trinkets which go to make up the stock of miniature fancy notion stores—all right at the threshold of the main entrance to the house of representatives. Now it is proposed that these knickknack venders shall be ordered out of the corridors and given space below, on the next floor. They have been suffered to remain where they are for the convenience of members, who, in a minute, can run off the floor of the house and buy most any little thing needed and be in their seats again within a minute.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

The Milk Seller of Santa Fe.

But before leaving the city of "Holy Faith" one should not forget to visit "Burro Alley." Here at its very entrance, is our milk carrier, a black-eyed, olive-skinned boy of tender years, at whose side stands a patient, sober-looking donkey, loaded down with bags of milk. Here at last is something odd. The boy is a pure Mexican, indifferent, apparently, to one's observation, but alive to a chance to sell a glass of milk, and a master of the art of putting on his broad-brimmed hat to give the most picturesque effect. As for the burro, his face, surmounted by long, flapping ears is as docile but yet as conceited as that of a camel of Egypt. There are dozens of the little animals in the alley, and their presence there every day has given the lane its singular name. Some of them are loaded with bundles of wood, others are half-covered with live chickens that have been brought into town to market, and others are straddled by men who are too lazy to walk, and whose feet nearly touch the ground, owing to the diminutive size of the burro. Early in the morning the strange gathering arrives, and at evening the beasts and their masters march slowly off to their homes in the country.—Santa Fe Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Allow me to suggest that the fire brigade should have at their disposal a supply of coarse blankets that can be affixed to doors and windows and thrown over the roofs of buildings exposed to the heat or falling sparks from a contiguous fire. An occasional dash from the hose would keep such coverings saturated and absolutely protect the building from ignition by radiant heat or falling sparks. The business of the brigade is to protect adjoining buildings as well as suppress a fire, and anything that can relieve them from a portion of their most onerous duties will set them more at liberty in other directions. The means suggested would do this, and relieve both the brigade and adjoining owners of a world of anxiety and danger. Any one present at the fire on Government street on Saturday will bear me out as to the imminent danger in which the houses on both sides and opposite to the fire were placed, and how simply they could have been protected. The fire brigade and the blue jackets who assisted them did splendidly and fought the fire bravely, but the risk of a general conflagration was painfully imminent. Yours,

THOS. C. SORBY.

Victoria, July 5, 1886.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, N. Y. [illegible]

"A NEW ERA."

THE BENEFITS OF THE

Grape Cure

IN AMERICA

Concentrated in one Bottle without the Expense of an European Journey.

SAL-MUSCATELLE

The crystallized salts as extracted from grapes and fruit; a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory; the greatest sovereign preparation ever placed before the American public.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product; it supplies to the weary system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it keeps the blood pure and the brain clear; is a natural blessing to the fagged-out and weary, an imperative companion to business men, ladies and children. Have it in your homes, travels, summer resorts and sea-side cottages.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is the best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver, biliousness, sick headache, temporary congestion arising from alcoholic beverages, giddiness, oppression, vomiting or of feeling of melancholy, ERRORS IN DIET, EATING OR DRINKING; for all accidental indigestion arising from hasty meals, nervousness, impure blood, nettlerash, itching, or any other over-acid state of the blood; boils, skin eruption, commencement of diphtheria, the effect of mercurial poisons and at the beginning of all fevers; measles, chicken pox, prickly heat, rheumatic and gouty poison due to impure blood, and sourness of stomach.

Prepared by the

LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only."

Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1955, New York City

Mention this paper.

For sale by LANGLEY & Co and THOMAS SHOTBOLT, Victoria, B. C.

june 11

A CAUTION.

The sentences passed on Monday by His Worship the Mayor and Thomas Shotbolt, Esq., J. P., are a caution to fire-bugs who may visit this city from Seattle or the mainland. Their reception here will be just as hot as the fire of Saturday night, and they will have to try fresh fields for their adventures.

Reduced Prices.

Shipping Receipt Books, duplicate, 100 in book, 60 cents each.

Manilla Wrapping and Straw, at reduced prices.

Reduced Paper Bag list.

Envelopes at reduced prices.

Photographs of Vancouver before the fire.

At THE BRITISH COLUMBIA STATIONERY AND PRINTING CO. (Limited).

Late J. B. FERGUSON & Co.

PAINTING.

Classes in oil painting, drawing and decorative work of various kinds will be opened Wednesday, June 2d, by Mrs. E. J. Miller, in the room over Mr. Waitt's music store. For particulars apply to M. W. Waitt & Co.

ARRIVAL THIS DAY.

For the "Lansdowne House," Yates street, Hoop-skirts, Bustles, Crinolettes, Kid Gloves, etc., etc. JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor. ‖

GOSNELL'S SUGAR CURED HAMS

are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets. *

SCOTCH BAKERY.—J. Russell, SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, near Johnson Victoria, B. C. All kinds of Scotch pastry; Tea bread fresh every day; hot mutton pies.

—The thoroughbred Jersey Bull "El Rio," No. 13698, at Kelvin street, (opposite Tolmie's gate) Saanich Road. For particulars of service apply to F. REVELY, Victoria. P. O. Box 438. *

For fancy cakes, bread, pies, and crackers of all kinds leave your order at the New England bakery, Government street. Wedding cakes made to order at short notice. Fresh oysters always on hand. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros. *

Artistic Binding executed in this Province ONLY by R. T. Williams; and out of the Province by the other (?) Binder, assisted by un-British Nepotism of the present Local Government.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE,

Section 19, North Range 1, West Saanich.

With improvements thereon.

Apply to HARRISON & McLACHLAN, Government street.

july 7

LECTURE.

"The New Line," by an Old Traveller, with Thoughts on the Way.

Rev. Thomas Somerville, M.A.,

Pastor of Blackfriars' Church, Glasgow, Scotland, so long and favorably known in the early days of this city, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the above interesting topic on

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8th, IN PHILHARMONIC HALL.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Collection will be taken up at close of L eture in aid of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute. july7

Electors of Victoria.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MEN'S and boys' straw hats will be offered at a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent. It is early in the season for such a reduction, but circumstances make the reduction imperative. In the first place, times are dull. In the second place, I have a very large stock of straw hats. The law of Demand and Supply does not seem to govern this branch of trade at all. Either there are too many straw hats, or else there are too few men and boys. Which of these theories is the correct one is immaterial. The fact remains that in the matter of straw hats I am in danger of (to use a parliamentary phrase) getting 'left.' It is to avoid such a catastrophe, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that I make this reduction—and make it thorough and immediate.

W. G. CAMERON. 49 Johnson Street.

je 11-1 mo

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—Grocery business, established 18 years. Low rent; Lease. Good stock, all complete. Price, cash, $2 [illegible]. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. july6 6t

FOR SALE—Fruit, Confectionery and Tobacco business; fine location, good trade, well established and good stock. Cash price, $700. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. July6 6t

FOR SALE—Hotels, well established, with or without License. All well established and doing a good trade. Prices from $3,000 to $8,000. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. July6 6t

PARTNERSHIP—Wanted, a Partner in a well established Manufacturing business. Proof trade: business increasing; will suit an energetic man. Cash price, $1000. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. july6 6t

PARTNERSHIP—Partner wanted in an established business for the purpose of opening up a branch. Good opening for a man of business habits. Price $1000. All liabilities paid to date. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. july6 6t

FOR SALE—Lodging House, old established, doing good trade; central locality. Reasons for selling, and well furnished. Price $1000. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. july6 6t

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS—If you want to buy or sell Farms Saloons, Businesses, take a Partner or any Investment, call on us. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. July 6 6t

DOMINION EXPRESS COMP'Y,

(LIMITED.)

Having extended their offices all over the C. P. R., is now ready for business from

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg,

and all other points in the Eastern Provinces.

Parties shipping by this Company save Bonding Fees, Customs Entries, and will have quicker dispatch than by any other Company.

For rates, etc., apply to HALL & GOEPEL, Agents, Government street.

july 6 6t

Canadian Pacific R.R.

Trains from Montreal

WILL ARRIVE AT PORT MOODY

At Noon on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the fourth, fifth and sixth instants, and

REGULAR TRAINS

Will commence running both ways on Tuesday, the sixth instant,

Leaving Port Moody daily (except on Monday) at one p. m.

And arriving daily (except on Saturday) at twelve, Noon.

H. A. ABBOTT, General Superintendent.

july3 10t

A Public Call for Coin!

From the well known and long established Pawnbroker of Victoria.

Pledges now on hand must be sold.

Being determined to convert Unredeemed Pledges into CASH.

Look at the following list. Bargains to actual purchasers will be offered.

Solitaire Diamond Rings.
Solitaire Diamond Earrings.
Opal and Diamond Rings.
Solid Gold Chains.
Solid Gold Watches.
100 coin Silver Watches, all sizes [illegible]
Field Glasses.
Breech Loading Shot Guns.
Choice set of Carpenter's Tools.
Fine line of Seth Thomas Clocks.

N.B.—Special inducements will be offered to parties buying BLANKETS, having $1000 worth, which will be sold at a sacrifice.

A. A. AARONSON, PAWNBROKER,

Johnson Street, - - Victoria.

june10 1m

FIRE! FIRE!

GRANT & ARKEL,

VANCOUVER,

are again in the field with a full line of general merchandise such as Dry Goods, Groceries etc., etc., all of which will be sold at Victoria prices. Close connection in supplimenting supplies observed by every steamer.

MR JAMES KAYE,

FISGARD STREET,

Teacher of Mathematics, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.

TO STUDENTS taking the necessary course a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, by both Single and Double Entry, is guaranteed.

Private lessons given in special subjects, and pupils assisted in preparing for the Examinations. may27 1m end

Tenders.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF TENDERING FOR the erection of a Hotel, at Vancouver, for the Improvement Company, can see the drawings in the Indian Reserve Survey Office, Douglas street, Victoria, or at my office, Vancouver.

Tenders to be delivered to me at Victoria, on Thursday, 8th July, before 4 p.m. The Company reserve the right of declining any or all tenders.

THOS. C. SORBY, Architect, Victoria and Vancouver.

July 3 4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Samuel Adler and James F. McCarthy, carrying on business at Granite City as Hotel keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Samuel Adler will continue on the business and assume all responsibility from date of partnership agreement.

(Signed) SAM'L ADLER, J. F. McCARTHY.

Witness—G. C. WEBSTER.

Granite Creek, June 2, 1886. june9 D&W the

G. Byrnes, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Postponement of Sale,

The Sale of Bankrupt Stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,

Blankets, Etc.,

Advertised for sale on the 5th July, at 10 a. m., is postponed until

Thursday, July, 8th, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

On account of having disarranged the lots preparatory to removal at the recent fire.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

jy 5

Cheap Millinery

CHEAP

MILLINERY!

For the Next Ten Days

I will sell my large stock of

SUMMER MILLINERY

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices,

In order to make room for Autumn Goods.

WHITE & COLORED

STRAW HATS,

In all the Leading Shapes.

FLOWERS,

LACES,

GAUZES,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS.

CHILDREN'S

Sateen Cotton Bonnets,

LACE CAPS.

Mrs. Whitlaw,

Milliner,

FORT STREET.

july2 6t

FIRE!

FIRE!

TESTIMONIAL.

VANCOUVER, 23rd June, 1886.

MR. G. ROBERTSON;

Vancouver,

Representing Goldie & McCulloch,

Galt, Ont.

SIR,—We the undersigned having witnessed the terrible fire which wiped out of existence the young city of Vancouver, on the 13th inst. have, after the fire, examined the safes sold by you, some of which were put to the most severe test, having been surrounded by large quantities of lard and bacon, and we are pleased to testify to the remarkable manner in which every Safe sold by you preserved its contents, not only books and papers, but also thousands of dollars in paper money were taken out in perfect condition. We can, therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend them as thoroughly fire proof.

L. A. Hamilton, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; M. A. MacLean, Mayor; John J. Blake Stipendiary Magistrate; Rich'd. Alexander, Justice of the Peace; John Boultbee, Police Magistrate, City of Vancouver; Thomas Dunn, Justice of the Peace; Isaac Johns, Col.; Edward E. Rand, Real Estate Broker; R. Balfour, Alderman; John Rankin, Real Estate Broker; Rither & Edson, Royal Hotel; p.pro. H. F. Keefer, Contractor, C. P. R.; J. W. McFarland, Port Moody, to Vancouver and English Bay; F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers; A. W. Ross, Real Estate Broker; Gravely & Spinks, Real Estate Brokers; R. C. Ferguson, Mgr. B. C. P. Mills.

For San Francisco.

Carrying H. M. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Northern Pacific Express.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Steamer

"MEXICO,"

CAPTAIN HUNTINGTON,

Will sail from Victoria wharf, outer harbor, for San Francisco on

Saturday, July 10, at 1 p. m,

Intending Shippers are requested to make arrangements for Freight as early as possible, so that room may be reserved for their shipments.

Freight for shipment by her is required to be on the wharf of the undersigned by 6 o'clock p. m., on Friday, July 9.

For Freight and Passage apply to

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents

july5